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**CIRCULATION**  
WEEK ENDING JUNE 12th, 1920  
**10,644**

**THE REPUBLICAN NOMINATIONS.**  
One of the longest fights in the history of republican national conventions came to a dramatic end at Chicago with the nomination of Senator Warren G. Harding of Ohio for president. The choice was arrived at on the tenth ballot and was immediately followed by the nomination on the first ballot of Governor Calvin Coolidge of Massachusetts for vice president. The vigor and vitality of the middle west is bolstered by the hard-headed common sense of New England.

It puts two able and worthy leaders at the head of the ticket under whom all elements of the party can unite. Harding and Coolidge measure up well with the illustrious galaxy of names which they now seem destined to join in American history.

Like another president which the state of Ohio gave to the nation, James A. Garfield, it has been said of Senator Harding that he has "a bushel of brains" which he knows how to use to the advantage of his country. He has twice represented the 12th senatorial district of Ohio in the state legislature and served one term as lieutenant governor. At the 1914 election of Massachusetts he was elected United States senator by a majority of more than 100,000, running 73,000 ahead of the next highest on the ticket.

In New England, it is scarcely necessary to say a word of introduction or commendation of Governor Coolidge, the vice presidential nominee. Confronted with a recent situation where a weak and wavering vice would have been fatal, he spoke and acted for the sturdy and unshrinking maintenance of law and order and won the unqualified endorsement of all those who believe that obedience to law is true liberty. He was hailed as a poor boy on a Vermont farm in habits of industry, frugality and self-reliance and he has shown in his adult years that there is no burden or honor placed upon him for which he has not proved worthy.

But one republican national convention in the history of the party has needed this in the duration of the balloting. That was the convention of 1860, when Conkling led the fight for Grant as a third-term aspirant and lost as the thirty-sixth ballot through the swing of the balance support to Garfield. The convention of 1888 required eight ballots before it arrived at a decision nominating Benjamin Harrison.

**CONNECTICUT COLLEGE.**  
Connecticut College for Women will on Tuesday hold its second commencement, conferring degrees upon a class of sixty seven young women who have spent four years upon the campus at New London in preparation for their life work. The term is used advisedly for it was definitely to this preparation of preparation for life that the vision of its founders dedicated Connecticut College.

Yonah's among the fraternity of colleges, for it is just completing its fifth academic year. Connecticut College has been fired with all the splendid enthusiasm of youth to accomplish its ideal of giving every girl an opportunity to discover and cultivate her peculiar talent and prepare herself for her life's work. In accomplishing its lofty aim, the college is educating the able girls, each one to be a leader, and adding to the sum of sane and useful citizens, women, as well as men of which the world stands so much in need today. In the realization of such a purpose, Connecticut College is preparing for itself a unique and shining place among the colleges of the world.

Since the college opened with a first enrollment of 100 students, it has attracted increasing numbers till the student body now numbers 350, and with added numbers has come added determination that there must be no halt in the development of its service in the educational interests of the state. Yet development, even the very maintenance of the college, in fact, is threatened unless a considerable sum of money can be obtained, so that the college has undertaken a campaign for a \$3,000,000 maintenance and endowment fund.

Merely preliminary work has been done on this as yet, but there should be prompt and liberal response from the people of the state when the appeal is brought before them on behalf of an institution whose purpose alone accomplishment has in it for Connecticut people so much in which they may take just pride.

**PALMER ON THE "POCKET VETO."**  
Asked by the President for advice as to application of the veto power under the constitution, Attorney General Palmer has just given an opinion which is a remodeling of the constitution on the so-called "pocket veto."

Under the constitution of the United States the veto power of the president is a delimited very sharply. If any bill shall not be returned by the president within ten days (Sundays excepted) after it shall have been presented to him, the same shall be a law in like manner as if he had signed it, unless the congress by their adjournment prevent its return, in which case it shall not be a law.

The plain meaning of this provision has been followed in past practice. So far as we know the "pocket veto" has not been questioned heretofore. All unsigned bills when congress adjourned have been held to be at the mercy of the president. He could not sign and he would not veto such bills. He could let them die in the pocket.

But Attorney General Palmer adopts a novel course of reasoning by which he upsets the practice that has prevailed. He holds that the president may do as he pleases with these bills until June 17 and may, within ten days from their presentation, sign bills and make law what the constitution says "shall not be law." Mr. Palmer reaches this decision by ruling that the present congress will still be in existence in December. In effect, he says that a recess and not an adjournment has been taken by congress. Eleven important measures are affected by this decision if the president accepts it. Everybody has assumed that they were dead, including the bill repealing wartime laws and the water power bill. The republican platform places the president for applying the pocket veto.

Such a radical extension of the veto power, through opinion by the law department would make every bill signed under it subject to test before the supreme court as to whether it had really become a law.

**"AMERICANIZATION" TESTS.**  
A demonstration of much interest is to be given in Washington when 12 foreign-born soldiers from Camp Upton will show the progress they have made in acquiring our language in six months. We hope they are all proficient, not only in the use of the language as employed in the military service of the country, but that they have acquired sufficient knowledge of the vernacular to make their way any place.

But Americanization is not entirely achieved by acquisition of the language of America. It is not enough to speak, read and write the language. These men and all others situated like them must be taught to think in terms of the true American. We are accustomed to speaking loosely of imparting our national ideas and ideals to the foreign-born in short and easy courses. Frequently the attempt has a reverse effect. Intelligent aliens come here usually with exalted notions of what America offers them. They are disillusioned by early experience, the laziness and indifference of the native-born or naturalized citizens being such as to disturb if not destroy the most vital element of citizenship, that of respect for the law. We will make better Americans out of those who seek our gates if we set them a better example than often is done.

**WATER-POWER BILL IN JEOPARDY.**  
It has taken twelve years to evolve a water-power bill that congress would pass, but that highly desirable measure now seems to be jeopardized by the "pocket veto." The water-power bill was one of those which had not been signed by President Wilson when congress adjourned. If, however, the president accepts the advice given him by Attorney General Palmer as to the application of the "pocket veto," he may yet be tempted to sign the bill. Overriding the constitution is not without precedents in his administration.

Agitation for such a national water-power bill was included in the campaign for the conservation of national resources which opened with Roosevelt as president and it had his hearty advocacy and support. That the passage of this piece of constructive legislation has been so long delayed has been due to many causes, but it has reached at least in time enough for the consideration so that we may expect it to be reached a form that will safeguard public interests and at the same time attract capital to the development of various projects.

Franklin K. Lane sounds a note of warning to eastern centers of industry that they must proceed with celerity to the development of all water power possible in order not to be outstripped by western communities to which a new supply of power is opened. Mountain streams yet unharmed abound in the west and stand waiting to have their undeveloped powers turned to the service of man.

This will of course be largely through the generation and transmission of electrical energy, for unless the force of water is used close to the spot where it is available, the only known means of transporting it is through electricity. The generation of the current is a simple enough matter. How to get the power to the distant point for consumption is the real problem and it is knotty enough. Electricity is carried over considerable distances now, up to several hundred miles, but only at considerable expense. No transmission has yet been discovered which will prevent a considerable loss of current by "leakage," while the tremendous voltage that must be employed in order to pass any great quantity of electricity over a wire for a great distance adds an element of dangerous uncertainty to the operation. This has prevented the utilization of much water power in regions remote from centers where the current might be available if it could be delivered.

**EDITORIAL NOTES.**  
Flag Day.  
Fling out the Stars and Stripes to-day.

Chicago hotel keepers may now count up the profits.

Ohio and Massachusetts joining hands to lead the victory ticket.

How many straw votes showed which way the convention wind would blow?

Connecticut's votes in the roll call led the swing to Harding on the ninth ballot.

When they gave the dark horse his head he made the field look like selling-platters.

Back to the farm is the appeal. And many respond by turning their backs on the farm.

Well, anyway, Herbert Hoover showed his greatest strength at the finish, which isn't saying much.

This is the week when the colleges release their graduates to solve the problems of the world.

The good old hand wagon was heavily freighted with delegates by the time the last has climbed aboard.

For the original profiteering in the necessities of life, how about the price charged Esau for a mess of pottage?

A Boston exchange advises: Before you eat a slice of bread look for the union label. Sure. That's the right time.

Wood and Lowden found their big primary funds so much dead weight when they began to make their run in the convention.

## WOMAN IN LIFE AND IN THE KITCHEN

### SUGGESTIONS FOR THE HOUSEWIFE

It is better to cook carrots whole and then skin them.  
Asbestos is the only proper lining for doulas.  
If a steamed mixer is put into a mold grease the mold.  
Use a little rubber dish scraper for buttering baking pans.  
Sorrel is an excellent kind of greens to use instead of spinach.  
When clothes are hung out to dry, pin them so the wind can fill them.  
When no dessert is served, people should eat more of the first course.  
If the oven is too hot, a basin of water placed in the bottom will cool it.  
Every room in the house should have an inexpensive thermometer.  
When you are ironing a garment, iron every portion until it is dry.  
Raisin sauce is excellent served with a variety of meats.  
An ammonia solution will remove spots which will not wash out.  
The worn table cloth can be cut into squares and hemmed for table napkins.  
Never wash windows while the sun is shining on them. They will be spotted.  
If table or chair legs are uneven a piece of cork should be attached on the short leg.  
Fireproof dishes that have been scorched should be soaked in strong water.

Neglected brass candlesticks can be cleaned with lemon acid and flannel. The acid is poisonous.  
Plenty of salt and pepper shakers add greatly to the family's comfort at the dinner table.

**SAVE SUGAR.**  
In making icings and the recipe calls for one cup of sugar, use one-half cup of sugar and the same amount of sugar syrup. Are you making a mocha or a maple icing or something of the kind? Maple sugar can also be used in candies, or any dessert that calls for a mocha or maple or even chocolate flavoring.

**"LUNCHEON SHELF."**  
One mother says: "My children are now long past the school age, but in the days when I had three hungry youngsters coming home from school every day, I could not remember to prepare a lunch more time, trouble and annoyance than did my 'luncheon shelf.'"

"The children got home at half-past three. Supper was at half-past six. To keep them quiet during the hour or three hours without a lunch was a human impossibility, but until the luncheon shelf was inaugurated I was obliged to leave my nervous and tired mind to callers while I satisfied that insistent demand of Mother, what can I have to eat?"

"Usually I hit upon this scheme. A low shelf in the pantry was set aside as the luncheon shelf. Anything they found there they could take without question. When I cleared the dinner table it took but a few minutes to prepare a plate of sandwiches wrapped in waxed paper. Sometimes it was squares of gingerbread covered with a napkin. Often it was fruit, and occasionally a surprise package of candy or something of the kind."

"Always there was an adequate lunch for each child, which they could take without coming to me for permission, but nothing else was to be seen. It proved a most satisfactory arrangement to all concerned."

**HEALTH AND BEAUTY.**  
Lard and cream are good pantry remedies for a cold or no other can be had. Soda is excellent.

For tender feet get two ounces of alcohol, one ounce of oil of saffron, mix and rub on the corns and bunions. Soak in warm water and cut the corns. In a few days the pain will disappear. If the feet are tender, rub all over them, and in a few days you will be surprised at the results.

Corns will have nothing to do with improper shoe wear. The corns are formed slowly and go in for some exercise, first learning to walk and stand correctly. If a woman is heavy, she should wear a soft-soled shoe. An uncorrected figure, unless of slender proportions, is not attractive.

If you are afflicted with blackheads, bathe your face in warm soapy water every night, using a soft-bristled complexion brush. Use this brush as you would a wash cloth, and rub the lather well into your skin. If your skin is too delicate for a brush, use the tips of your fingers. Be sure that the soap thoroughly penetrates the pores. After this soap wash, rinse your face well first with warm water several times, and then with cool water. A moist skin in summer should show remarkable improvement.

**NOVEL BRIDAL TABLE.**  
A couple whose engagement was announced at college had a charming dinner party given to them by their classmates, at which were featured the wedding cake and the bride and groom. This is truly Cupid's own season and in spite of the high cost of everything the little god of love seems to go blithely on his important errands. To the backs of the chairs in great smashing bows of tulle, were the class colors of blue and white. It was well known that the bridegroom had won his bride-elect while still a student on a college campus. The place was a miniature boat on a lake of real water supposed to represent the "Sea of Matrimony" and the name lettered on the side was "The Future." The bride and groom sat in the stern of the boat and the stars and stripes the space for owner's flag had a pennant of blue and white and the deck was piled with larkspur and daisies, so the class colors were in evidence and the bride said that they would also be her wedding cake scheme.

Clear soup was the first course; a tiny ham made from a thin slice of meat, a floating oatmeal and the ice cream was floated on top. The wedding cake was in a boat shaped model and the bonbons in miniature canoes. The guests gave toasts to the newly launched craft and it was a gay party. The place cards were an anchor shaped.

**DICTATES OF FASHION.**  
Vests may be round or square, but they must all have deep silk borders.  
It is suggested that the back fullness of 1850 skirts will be revived.  
The twice-around Egyptian girdle should be worn with Eton suits.  
Taffeta is considered to have abundant possibilities for evening wear.  
The most popular sweater is made slip-on style and has very short sleeves.  
A wide scarf of gray tulle is embroidered in Chinese fashion with gold thread.  
Entirestimates of white net a thread of color—are very distinguished.  
A smart umbrella blue silk shows a tan wood handle with an imitation amber top.  
Natural colored carriage silk is a new material for riding habits and many other garments.  
Evening frocks have no definite waist line, often feature the over-tunic hung from the shoulders.  
Just because it is so expensive this year, linen is very much desired for charming, weevil-trimmed frocks.  
Coats for practical use are being made of a new jersey cloth with a weave like tweed.  
Jersey suits for spring have collars and cuffs of brushed wool in a contrasting color.  
Stylish "stout" hats for women have been introduced in New York. They will fill a long felt need, for hats must become the figure as well as the face. The use of colors, the trimming effects

and the shape are carefully considered in the new hats.

**JUVENILE STYLES.**  
Juvenile styles for spring are straight, with a little fullness over the hips, and sometimes a slight draping in front. Often they are made in moulton serge, or cheviot in bright greens, rather intense blues, or navy serge, with stripes embroidered in plaid effects.  
Bindings in contrast colors are the simple trimmings of a large number of the heavy linens from one designer, while one model makes good use of heavy cotton braid in a loop trimming that outlines its side seams, its pur of straight skirt pockets, collar and cuffs. The braid is white, against blue, rose, green or "lango," the last two shades mentioned being particularly popular.  
The tango is a kind of light seranum color, with the relation to rose that a burnt has to a clear orange. Green is no longer confined to its initially popular use, according to this series of dress es, and is good in all tones, from reseda, with its hint of yellow, to the deep moss color.

**SHORT SEPARATE COAT IN FAVOR.**  
The separate coat, loose and straight, is very much liked now. It is often worn with a skirt of checked material. An imported model recently displayed was a little tailored coat fashioned on the lines just mentioned and made of soft, velvety woolen material. It was worn with a gown of white organdy checked by large lines of pale pink.

**SEWING HINTS.**  
An electric iron outfit in the sewing room is a great convenience.  
Holes in kid gloves can be mended by first buttonholing around the hole and then filling in with buttonhole stitch. Thread matching the glove should be used.  
Cut off stocking feet of worn out stockings. Use cut off foot for pattern. Lay on a discarded stocking leg and cut same as pattern, sew all around, but top of foot, which sews on bottom of leg.  
Many home sewers when stitching the hem of a shirt or towel on the inside of the thread at the end. A better way is to turn the material and stitch back an inch. In this way a neat finish is made and there is no danger of ripping.  
In attaching white silk blouses by machine, if the water is very soft, the color of the material will be improved if you add soda to the water. Allow an eighth of a teaspoonful to two quarts of water.  
Left over beefsteak can be chopped fine and put in pan with a tablespoonful of butter, pepper and salt and sufficient boiling water to moisten it. Put it where it will keep until you have time to make a meal. Then spread the meat mixture over the bread and you have a delicious breakfast or lunch.  
Supper can be made in half an hour by mincing meat savory with chopped onion and herbs, mixed with a little cold boiled rice and then baked in a deep dish with a biscuit crust on top. Plenty of gravy should be used to moisten the meat.

**ORANGE CAKE FILLING.**  
Grated rind of one cupful, one cupful sugar, two tablespoonfuls cornstarch, two-thirds cupful boiling water, two tablespoonfuls butter, one egg, one-third cupful orange juice, one teaspoonful lemon juice, one pinch of salt.  
Put grated orange rind, sugar and cornstarch in saucepan, mix well, pour on boiling water and cook ten minutes, stirring constantly; then add butter. Pour mixture over well-beaten egg, return to saucepan. Add orange juice and lemon juice; beat well, and when cool, use as a filling in layer cake.

**CONCERNING WOMEN.**  
During the past few months women immigrants have outnumbered the men two to one.  
A Missouri woman has invented a loom so light it resembles a child's toy.  
Maid employed by the more wealthy families in Italy are demanding that they be allowed at least two cigarettes a day.  
Mrs. J. Jonasson, who operates a chain of restaurants in England, visits New York City once a year to replenish her stock of goods.  
More than 30 per cent. of the girl students at Mount Holyoke College are engaged in remuneration work to help defray the cost of their college course.

**OLIOLOTH APRON.**  
One of the greatest savers of soiled clothing is an apron of white oilcloth. It will keep the white soles so quickly. It is neat and tidy looking and when working around a gas range it reduces the likelihood of the wearer's clothes catching fire.

**MOLD CANDLES.**  
To make any candle fit a candlestick mold the end in warm water; then, if it is too large for the stick mold it with your fingers, drawing it out lengthwise a bit, or if too small cut the soft end down into the socket till it spreads enough to stand steady.

**EMPTY SPOOLS.**  
Have you not often felt guilty when a spool of thread was empty that you so carelessly threw the little disk of wood away? Do not do so again, as there is a use for every empty spool you may have. Sew a small piece of cloth for various purposes—the tea kettle lid, the closet door, the kitchen cupboard. They can be put on with a small screw.

Put a baby's hair brush in the thing to wind lingerie tape on to keep it from creasing. A No. 10 cotton spool, with a small stick about a foot long fastened to one end, with a mop of cotton cord fastened about the "waist" of the spool, makes a capital dish-washer. And don't forget a string of soaps for his babyshyness. This economy will save the price of several toys.

**RECIPES.**  
**Quick Meat Loaf.**—Three-quarters pound round or some other solid meat through meat grinder twice, three-quarters cup softened butter, one beaten egg, salt and pepper, lemon juice, a little nutmeg, onion juice, added to bread. Add the bread mixture to the meat. Shape into a loaf and bake in a hot oven for two hours. Melt two teaspoonfuls of butter in a pan, put in a sliced onion, cover and cook until the onion is a light brown; remove the onion; put the meat loaf into the hot pan with the browned onion. Cover and cook for 10 minutes. Lift the meat loaf into a platter with hot turner, place the cooked onion on top and pour over the juice remaining in the pan. This meat loaf can be served either hot or cold.

**Pot of Mutton and Barley.**—One pound of mutton, one-half cup pearl barley, one tablespoon salt, four potato, three onions, celery tops and other seasoning herbs. Cut the mutton in small pieces, and brown with the onion in fat cut from the mutton. This will help brown the meat and improve the flavor. Pour this into a covered saucepan. Add two quarts of water and the barley. Simmer for one and one-half hours. Then add the potatoes cut in small pieces, season with herbs and seasoning and cook one-half hour longer.

## SNAP SHOTS OF DEMOCRATIC CONVENTIONS

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**The Convention of 1876**  
The Democratic National Convention of 1876 assembled June 23, at St. Louis, with Henry Waterson of Kentucky as temporary chairman and General John A. McClernand of Illinois as permanent chairman.

The convention was deprived of much of its spectacular interest because the presidential nomination of Samuel J. Tilden of New York was generally conceded. Before ever the convention met, it was generally granted that Tilden had more than 100 delegates out of the whole convention of 744. Two ballots were necessary, however, to give Tilden the necessary two-thirds majority, as required by the democratic national convention rules.

On the first ballot Tilden polled 417, with Thomas A. Hendricks of Indiana in second place 310, followed by General Hancock of Pennsylvania (78), William Allen of Ohio (58), Thomas F. Bayard of Delaware (33), and Joel Parker of New Jersey (18). On the second ballot, Allen of Ohio (58) was nominated for vice president 12 years later made a brief appearance, but Tilden, gathering one-half the previous Hendricks vote and a good portion of the Hancock vote, polled 535 and was nominated, the choice being made unanimous. Hendricks thereupon was unanimously named for second place, though the Indiana delegation protested it did not know whether he would accept.

The platform was a long indictment of previous republican administrations. Ten times vitriol: paragraphs began with the phrase—"reform is necessary"—and each time a different subject was attacked. While much attention was given to the payment of the nation's debt, the resolutions ran the whole gamut of government and concluded by saying "new measures of a change of system, a change of administration, a change of parties that we may have a change of measures and men."

It was this campaign in which President Hayes was elected by the 1876 majority of one electoral vote. The majority of his victory being historically denied by the democratic party.

To be continued tomorrow with the story of the Convention of 1880

## Five Minutes a Day With Our Presidents

Copyright 1920—By James Morgan

### LXXXIX—THE BULL MOOSE

1899—March 23, Theodore Roosevelt called on the Bull Moose for the first time.

1900—June 18, returned home.

1912—February, "My hat is in the ring."

June, Roosevelt defeated for the republican nomination.

August, nominated by the Progressive Party.

Oct. 4, shot in Milwaukee.

1913—Oct. 4, sailed for South America.

1914—May 18, returned home.

1917—June, his application for war service declined.

1918—Jan. 6, death of Theodore Roosevelt, aged 60.

If the name of Theodore Roosevelt shall come to live in political history and legend, it will still shine forth from the metal tablets on the exhibition cases in the National Museum at Washington where curious visitors in generations to come will read the far-off words of the great bearish little man in the jungles of Africa. Those cases should serve also to prove an alibi for Roosevelt from the charge that he was the slayer of the republican elephant.

Contrary to the unreflecting opinion, the republican party was already disrupted and defeated while Roosevelt was roaming the far-off wide of East Africa, when its political revolution was completely overthrown by a counter revolution. As president he had made the party again somewhat like what it was in its youth, the great organ of liberalism and progress, giving it such a hold upon the people as it never had before. He returned to find it, as he believed, the party of standpatism and reaction, with a tidal wave of popular dissatisfaction flowing against it.

Nevertheless he went at once on a wearisome, hopeless tour of the country in an effort to save the party in the congressional elections of 1914 and he took the stump again in 1915, with the same barren result. The doom of the Taft administration in the presidential election of 1912 already was sealed, when a group of republican governors appealed to the ex-president to be the party candidate and to lead a forlorn hope. Even he would stand only a sporting chance to win, and he responded in sporting terms: "My hat is in the ring."

Although Roosevelt swept by a majority of more than 400,000, the eleven republican states having popular primaries, Taft was renominated by the aid of the delegates from the democratic states of the South and the "accidental" of the Old Guard. This resulted in a bolt and the formation of the Progressive party, a medley of "good" millionaires from Wall Street, highbrows from academic groves, cowboys from the plains and a "tuna-fish" fringe singing "Onward Christian Soldier," as they rallied around their insurgent chief when he declared: "We stand at Armageddon and we battle for the Lord."

The naturalist in politics supplied a symbol and nickname for his party when he assured a reporter in the midst of his losing fight for the republican nomination: "I feel as strong as a bull moose." The "Bull Moose" indeed proved to be amazingly strong at the polls, where it carried six states and left only two to the elephant—Idaho and Vermont—with the democratic multi-winner in a walk.

While campaigning in the middle of October, Roosevelt was shot by a crazy man in Milwaukee. "He pinked me," he admitted to the anxious bystanders, but he insisted on continuing his ride to the hall, where he was to speak. "I will deliver that speech or die," he persisted, and he spoke with the bullet hole in his chest undressed and bleeding.

The next year this unrelenting ex-president ousted his African exploit by plunging into the tropic wilderness of Brazil. At 65 he was less fitted for the hardships in which he had successfully braved in the Dark Continent four years before, and he never again was to be the robust embodiment of that strenuous life, for a generation, he had practiced as well as preached.

The life of the progressive party was as short as its rise was sudden. Although its founder, Roosevelt, gave his earnest if not enthusiastic support to Charles E. Hughes, the republican nominee. Two years before America entered the war his pen was on the staff of magazines and newspapers—was continually goading the country out of its neutral position in the great struggle. After we got into the conflict, it continued to goad the country to go faster and farther.

Roosevelt was eager to lead another band of Rough Riders to the front, but President Wilson sustained the objection of the military advisors of the government to any volunteer organizations. "I am the only one he has kept out of the war," the disappointed campaigner retorted on the disappointed campaign slogan of the

**H. L. OLIVSON CO.**

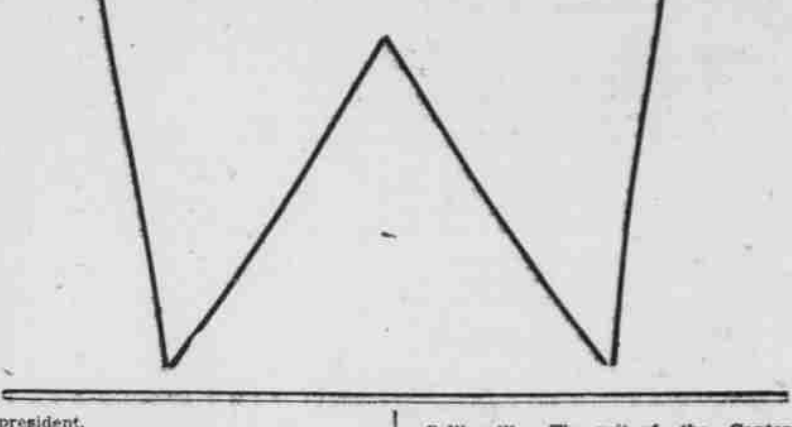
**THE LIVE STORE**

**FRANKLIN SQUARE, NORWICH.**

**20% Discount Sale**

**—NOW GOING ON—**

**Make Your Own Deductions From Our Low Prices**



He found proud consolation in the service in the field of all four of his sons. At the supreme sacrifice of the youngest gave no outward sign of the cruel hurt Quentin, who fell battling in the air, he turned a brave front to the public and heart of a father so fond. "Only these are fit to live who do not fear to die," was his message from that shadow of the loss of his baby boy.

Old foes hailed him as the hope of the republican party in 1920. He smiled at the suggestion, though in intuition and his increasing ailments may already have warned him that he had fought his fight and had finished his course. Both his parents were short lived, and he exceeded his natural prospect of life, when the final summons came to him as he slept in his home at Oyster Bay before the dawn of January day in 1919.

The death of no other ex-president, of no other private citizen in any land has called out such a world-wide expression of regret. To Americans it was like a death in the family. For twenty years "Teddy" had been passing in and out of their homes like a familiar, and touching their lives on every side. He had excited among them the same instinctive affection and the same furrowed brows that are reserved for kith and kin. First and last, all had agreed and all had disagreed with him, and equal violence, but remaining all the while immovably proud of his as the very personification of themselves, of America. Even in his grave, he still bears mute testimony to the democracy and the real Americanism which were exemplified in the many-sided life of Theodore Roosevelt.

Tomorrow—A Professor in Politics.

**192nd DIVIDEND**  
Office of The Norwich Savings Society  
Norwich, Conn., June 5, 1920.  
The Directors of this Society have declared out of the earnings of the current six months a semi-annual dividend at the rate of FOUR PER CENT. per annum, payable to depositors entitled thereto on and after July 15, 1920.

COSTELLO LIPPITT, Treasurer.

**THE PORTEOUS & MITCHELL CO.**

**PROVERB—The cats that drive away mice are as good as those that catch them.**

**Continued All This Week**

**The Extraordinary Sale of SILKS**

An event which includes thousands of yards of the newest weaves and most desirable colors in Silks, at less than today's wholesale cost.

There are Silks for every purpose — White Silks for Graduation, Evening Shades for Receptions, Navy and Black Silks for Street Wear and smart Tricolettes for Sport Wear.

And please remember—every reduction quoted is genuine, an actual mark-down from our regular low selling prices. Then make it a point to take advantage of this Sale while the assortments are complete—Come Today!

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| <b>\$2.00 Pongee Silks</b><br><b>At \$1.39</b><br>33-inch All Silk Japanese Natural Pongee, for waist, skirts or dresses—also for men's shirts, at \$1.39 a yard, regular value \$1.50.   | <b>\$4.00 Taffeta Silks</b><br><b>At \$2.98</b><br>Fancy Printed Taffeta Silk, for blouse or skirt, in navy and purple grounds, yard-wide—at \$2.98 a yard, regular value \$4.00.                              |
| <b>\$2.00 Silk Poplin</b><br><b>At \$1.59</b><br>Yard-wide Silk Poplin, in white, light blue, pink, tan, Copenhagen, navy, and black—at \$1.59 a yard, regular value \$2.00.  | <b>\$3.50 Taffeta Silks</b><br><b>At \$2.98</b><br>Yard-wide Taffeta Silk, with neat stripes of black, for suit, dress skirt or blouse—at \$2.98 a yard, regular value \$3.50.                                 |
| <b>\$3.00 Taffeta Silks</b><br><b>At \$1.89</b><br>Yard-wide Taffeta, for evening wear in white, pink, light blue, navy and very pretty combinations in changeable effects—at \$1.89 a yard, regular price \$3.00.                    | <b>\$3.50 Check Silks</b><br><b>At \$2.98</b><br>Yard-wide Check Silks, in Surah weave, in black and white, navy and white, small and large checks, for dress or skirt—at \$2.98 a yard, regular value \$3.50. |
| <b>\$3.50 Satin Messaline</b><br><b>At \$2.49</b><br>Yard-wide Satin Messaline, for waist, skirt or dress, in white, pink, light blue, coral, old rose, sapphire, Copenhagen, navy, and black—at \$2.49 a yard, regular value \$3.50. | <b>\$3.50 Foulard Silks</b><br><b>At \$2.98</b><br>Yard-wide Coin Spot Foulards, white spot on Copenhagen, tan old rose and navy grounds—at \$2.98   |